Western Carolinian.

[illegible]

[illegible] Channing.

[illegible] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1831. [VOL. XII.....NO. 577.

[illegible]

By Authority.

Laws passed at the [illegible] *first Congress of the* [illegible]

PUBLIC—NO. 11.

An ACT to extend the time for entering certain donation claims to land in the Territory of Arkansas.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of the eighth and ninth sections of the act of Congress, approved twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State to aid in the construction of the Canals authorized by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas Territory;" and the provisions of the act, entitled "An act restricting the location of certain land claims in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes," approved sixth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and, also, the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to extend the the time for locating certain donations in Arkansas," approved thirteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, be, and the same are hereby, continued in force for the period of two years, from the twenty-fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; *Provided*, That nothing in this act, or the foregoing acts, shall be so constructed as to prevent the President of the United State from bringing the said lands in Arkansas into market under the existing laws; and all claims to donations under the before recited act; which shall not have been presented and allowed by the proper authorities on or before the day which shall be fixed on by the President for the sale of said land, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, January 27, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON.

PUBLIC—NO. 12.

An ACT further supplemental to the act entitled "an act making further provision for settling the claims to land, in the Territory of Missouri," passed the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the United States do hereby relinquish to the inhabitants of the several towns or villages of Portage des Sioux, Saint Charles, Saint Louis, Saint Ferdinand, Villa a Robert, Carondelet, Saint Genevieve, New Madrid, New Bourbon, and Little Prairie, in the State of Missouri, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the town or village lots, out lots, common field lots, and commons in, adjoining and belonging to, the said towns or villages, confirmed to them respectively, by the first section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act making further provission for settling the claims to land in the Territoy of Missouri," passed the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, to be held by the inhabitants of the said towns and vilages, in full property, according to their several rights therein, to be regulated or disposed of for the use of the inhabitants, according to the laws of the State of Missouri.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States do hereby relinquish all their ri[illegible] title, and interest, in and to the tow[illegible] village lots, out lots, and common[illegible] lots, in the State of Missouri, reserve[illegible] for the support of schools, in the respective towns and villages aforesaid, by the second section of the above recited act of Congress; and that the same shall be sold or disposed of, or regulated for the said purposes, in such manner, as may be directed by the Legislature of said State.

Approved, January 27, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 13.

An ACT making provision for the compensation of witnesses, and payment of other expenses attending the trial of the impeachment of James H. Peck.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Sen*[illegible] *of the* [illegible] *States of America in Congress assembled*, That [illegible] summoned to attend [illegible] the impeachment of James [illegible], there shall be allowed and paid, for every day's attendance upon the said trial, the sum of four dollars; and also for mileage, at the rate of twenty cents for every mile distance coming to the city of Washington, and returning to the usual place of residence of the witnesses respectively, computing the said distance by the usual route of travel by land.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of [illegible] Senate to ascertain and certify the [illegible] due to each witness for atten[illegible] mileage; which certificate [illegible] sufficient voucher to entitle the [illegible] ive from the Treasury of the U[illegible] the amount certified to be d[illegible] otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Sec. 3. *And be* [illegible] That to the Marshal of the [illegible] bia there shall be allowed and [illegible] every day's attendance upon the Court [illegible] impeachment, during the said trial, the sum of five dollars, the amount to be ascertained and certified by the Secretary of the Senate; which certificate shall be a sufficient voucher to entitle the said Marshal to receive from the Treasury of the United States, the amount certified to be due, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the Marshal of the State of Missouri, the sum of fifty dollars; and to the Marshal of the Territory of Arkansas, the sum of five dollars, for serving and returning subpoenas for witnesses, issued by order of the said Court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 19, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 14.

An ACT to authorize the construction of three Schooners for the naval service of the United States.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be built, equipped, and employed in the naval service of the United States, three Schooners, not exceeding twelve guns each; and that the sum of eighty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing provisions into effect.

Approved, February 3, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 15.

An ACT to amend the act for taking the Fifth Census.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall and may be lawful for such of the assistants to the Marshals in the respective States and Territories, who have not, before the passage of this act, made their respective returns to such Marshals, under the act hereby amended, to complete their enumerations and make their returns under the said act, at any time before the first day of June, and for the Marshals of such States and Territories to make their returns to the Secretary of State at any time before the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such Marshals and assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, unless their returns shall be made within the time prescribed in this act: *And provided further*, That no persons be included in the returns made under the present act, unless such persons shall have been inhabitants of the Districts for which such returns shall be made, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the copies of returns and aggregate amounts directed to be filed by the Marshals with the Clerks of the several District Courts, and Supreme Courts of the Territories of the United States, shall be preserved by said Clerks, and remain in their offices respectively; and so much of the Act to which this is an amendment as requires that they shall be transmitted by said Clerks to the Department of State, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to note all the clerical errors in the returns of the Marshals and Assistants, whether in the additions, classification of inhabitants, or otherwise, and cause said [illegible] to be printed with the aggregate returns of the Marshals, for the use of Congress.

Approved, February 3, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 16.

An ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to quiet the titles of certain purchasers of lands between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio," approved the twenty-sixth of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in addition to the sum appropriated by the act entitled, "An act to quiet the titles of certain purchasers of lands between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio," approved the twenty-sixth of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Philip Doddridge, the [illegible] of the Virginia military survey, [illegible] six thousand nine hundred and [illegible], for seven hundred acres, being [illegible] the Virginia military surveys, in [illegible] act mentioned, lying between the [illegible] Ludlow and Roberts, in the Sta[illegible] the sum of one thousand seven [illegible] and sixty-five dollars and [illegible] with interest at the rate of [illegible] annum, from the [illegible] day [illegible] eighteen hundred and twenty-[illegible]; the said Philip having already c[illegible]ed to the United States, the title to [illegible] seven hundred acres of land, in the [illegible] ner directed by the President of the [illegible] ted States, pursuant to the provisions [illegible] the act of Congress before recited. [illegible] act shall commence and be in force from the passing thereof.

Approved, February 12, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 17.

An ACT authorizing the Secretary of State to issue a patent to John Powel.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to issue letters patent, in the usual form, to John Powel, for his invention of a machine "for the purpose of separating the metal from gold ore, and the auriferous earth of alluvial deposites," upon his compliance with all the provisions of the existing laws, except so far as they require, on the part of aliens, a residence of two years in the United States.

Approved, February 12, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 18.

An act authorizing the sale of a tract of land therein named.

Sect. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to offer at public sale, as soon as may be, the southwest, northwest, and northeast quarters of section number twenty five, of township number six, in range number [illegible] west, in the Cincinnati District, under the same rules and regulations that govern the sale of other public lands of the United States.

Approved, February 13, 183[illegible].

PUBLIC—NO. [illegible]

An ACT to amend the act granting "certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Blackwarrior rivers," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall and may be lawful for the State of Alabama, by the Board of Canal Commissioners appointed by her for that purpose, to contract for and construct that part of the canal round the Muscle shoals, beginning at Campbell's ferry, and running up the river to Lamb's ferry, before the contract for or complete that part of the said contemplated canal between Campbell's ferry and Florence; any thing in the act to which this is an amendment to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Engineers of the United States who have this matter in charge, to furnish to said Board of Commissioners, as soon as practicable, a plan of that section of the Canal above contemplated first to be executed, connecting it with the River at or near to Campbell's ferry, and at the most eligible point at, or immediately below Lamb's ferry, on the cheapest practicable plan, in conformity with said original act, to be approved by the President of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the section of said Canal above Lamb's ferry, shall, by said Engineers, be so planned as to connect it with the deep water in the River at or above Lamb's ferry, and the section below Campbell's ferry, shall, in like manner, be connected with the deep water at or below said last mentioned ferry.

Approved, February 1[illegible], 1831.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is nothing more difficult to conquer than the prejudice of Education.—Our predilection for the customs of our progenitors is so great, that we, not unfrequently, close our eyes against improvements, the most beneficial. We take it for granted that there can be no better manner of executing certain things, than that, which we have been accustomed to. To this circumstance we attribute the blindness which is manifested by our planters, towards availing themselves of the great improvements which are constantly developing in the science of Agriculture. They go on in the same beaten track, impoverishing their land with successive crops of the same kinds of produce and then desert them for more fertile fields. They introduce no new article of culture, but content themselves with doing as others have done before them, even though the most judicious farmer cannot make legal interest on his Capital invested. Is not the culture of *Co*[illegible]*ton*, at the present time, an unpro[illegible]ble one. If so, would it not be [illegible]dent for our farmers to turn the[illegible] [illegible] seriously to the intro[illegible]tion [illegible] crops; such as the Sug[illegible] Cane, the [illegible] Vine, the Silk W[illegible] and the raising of Sheep. In G[illegible]rgia and Alabama, [illegible] spirit of [illegible]prise has gone forth, [illegible] we are [illegible] to learn, has met with [illegible]able [illegible]ward. But will the planters [illegible]rth-Carolina leave all to be at[illegible] by others and be mere lookers [illegible] Have they determined that the[illegible] will persevere in the cultivation [illegible]ton at any price and quietly wi[illegible] better times? We hope not—[illegible] trust rather, that they will aro[illegible] themselves and enter with spirit [illegible] to the contest and endeavor to [illegible]certain whether there be not many [illegible]aluable articles which will afford th[illegible] a better remuneration for their l[illegible]r than Cotton. *Register.*

COLUMBIA, (PENN.) JUNE 2.

I[illegible]*an Relics.*—A gentleman visiting this place from Philadelphia, had h[illegible] attention attracted a few days [illegible]ce, while near the canal basin, by the singular appearance of the earth, which resembled an Indian mound or tumulus, such as he had before seen. On digging down a short distance, his suspicions were confirmed; the skeletons of three Indians were found, supposed to be those of a male, female and a young child. On being exposed to the air, the bones, with the exception of the teeth and a few large bones of the male, crumbled to dust. They were buried in a sitting posture, and had on their heads an earthen vessel, at the spout of which was carved the figure of a human face. Between the feet of the one taken to be the male, were found an iron hatchet, several arrow heads, and seven smooth stones, nearly round; the smallest weighing about a quarter of a pound, the others varying in regular gradation to the seventh, which weighed two pounds and a quarter. These stones are supposed to indicate the number of children which the deceased had. Between the feet of the female were found two stones of a medium size with those found by the male. How long these remains had been deposited here it is impossible to tell; probably not less than 200 years. It is supposed that a great many Indians lie buried along the banks of the river, but it is not often their bones are discovered. *Star.*

The following is from the United States Gazette. That Editor has done enough for glory, and ought now to "retire from business."
Camd. Journal.

Legal pun.—As several gentlemen of the bar were a few days since in conversation, one of them, under favor of the wind, received a portion of his neighbor's *saliva* upon his summer coat, "Mr. R——" said the sufferer, "if this is the way you treat other persons habits, you cannot *expect to rate* as a gentleman."

The [illegible] *Census.*—We are indebted to the [illegible]rrisburg intelligencer for the following table fo the Census of 1830, compiled from the official returns [illegible] the Marshals, (except the Stat[illegible] Mississippi, the population of [illegible]) is ascertained from the newsp[illegible]

EASTERN STATES.

	1820	1830	Increase.
			[illegible]01,127
Maine,	298,335	399,4[illegible]	25,372
New-Hampshire,	244,161	269,[illegible]	44,901
Vermont,	235,764	280,[illegible]	55,813
Massachusetts,	523,287	61[illegible]	82,483
Connecticut,	275,248	[illegible]11	14,152
Rhode Island,	83,059		
	1,659,854	[illegible]54,682	297,828

MIDDLE STATES.

	1820	1830.	Increase.
		1,934,496	561,684
New York,	1,372,[illegible]	390,779	43,20[illegible]
New Jersey,	27[illegible]	1,330,034	280,576
Pennsylvania,	1,0[illegible]	76,737	3,988
Delaware,	[illegible],380	446,913	39,563
Maryland,			
	[illegible]79,944	4,103,889	929,015

SOUTHERN STATES.

	1820.	1830.	Increase.
	1,065,366	1,186,287	1[illegible]0,931
Virginia,	638,829	738,470	[illegible],641
North-C[illegible],	502,741	581,478	[illegible],787
South-C[illegible]	340,989	516,567	175,578
Georgi[illegible]			
	2,547,925	3,022,212	474,837

WESTERN STATES.

	1820.	1830.	Increase.
[illegible]o,	581,434	937,679	356,255
[illegible]ucky,	564,317	688,844	124,527
[illegible]iana,	147,178	341,585	194,407
Illinois,	55 911	157,575	162,364
Missouri,	66,586	137,427	70,841
	1,414,726	2,263,107	848,381

SOUTH-WESTERN STATES.

	1820.	1830.	Increase:
Tennessee,	422,813	684,822	262,009
Louisiana,	153,407	215,275	62,168
Alabama,	127,901	309,216	181,352
Mississippi,	75,448	97,865	21,417
	775,569	1,307,478	527,906

TERRITORIES.

	1830.	1830.	Increase.
Dist. of Columbia,	33,039	39,858	6,819
Michigan,	8,896	31,696	22,302
Arkansas,	14,246	30,380	16,134
Florida not taken,	——	34,725	——
	56,181	136,611	80,430

RECAPITULATION.

	1820.	1830.	Increase.
Eastern States,	1,659,852	1,954,664	297,828
Middle States.	3,179,944	3,108,959	929,015
Southern States,	2,547,925	3,022,812	474,887
Western States,	1,414,726	2,263,106	848,381
S. W. States,	779,569	1,307,471	526,900
Territories,	56,181	136,611	60,340
	9,637,299	12,796,649	3,168,440

The same paper has made the subjoined statement, showing the political influence of each State in the national councils, according to the new census, if, as it is conjectured will be the case, the ratio of representation should be fixed by Congress at 50,000. Five slaves having the same weight as three free men, the *representative numbers* are given opposite to each State.

State.	*Representative numbers.*	*Ratio 50,000 Sen. & Rep.*	*Unrepresented fractions.*
Maine,	399,462	9	49,462
New-Hampshire,	269,533	7	19,533
Vermont,	280,665	7	30,665
Massachusetts,	610,100	14	10,100
Connecticut,	297,688	7	47,688
Rhode Island,	97,205	3	47,205
New-York,	1,933,495	41	33,496
New-Jersey,	319,881	8	19,881
Delaware,	75,417	3	25,417
Pennsylvania,	1,329,846	28	29,846
Maryland,	305,771	8	5,771
Virginia, about	976,000	21	26,000
North-Carolina,	639,885	14	39,885
South-Carolina,	455,212	11	5,212
Georgia,	429,589	10	29,589
Ohio,	837,678	18	37,678
Kentucky,	622,707	14	22,707
Indiana,	341,582	8	41,582
Illinois,	157,277	5	7,277
Missouri,	127,492	4	27,492
Tennessee,	623,070	14	23,070
Louisiana,	171,722	5	21,722
Mississippi about	85,000	3	35,000
Alabama,	262,210	7	12,210
		266	

It will be seen, that if the ratio of representation be fixed at 50,000, the increase in the number of members of the House of Representatives will be only *seven*. The same number will of course be added to the E[illegible] of President and Vice President. The Eastern and middle States will retain about the same strength that they at present possess; the Southern will lose somewhat; and the Western and Southwestern will acquire all, or nearly all, the additional numbers. *Star.*

* * *

Lorenzo de Medicis being asked who are the greatest fools in the world, replied, "Those, surely, who put themselves in a passion with fools."

Political.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A friend of ours was informed the other day, by an Eastern merchant, of an operation by which he made between three and four hundred dollars, and which any other ship-owner may imitate, with the same result. He had built a vessel, and wanted a chain cable for her: the price of the chain cable, in England, is four cents per pound, but there is a duty upon it, here, of three cents per pound, which is 75 per centum on the cost, and the charges of importation amount nearly to one cent more per pound making the whole cost eight cents. An American blacksmith, at the present duty on iron, can make chain cables at seven cents per pound, but not for less; but, it being three cents more than the cost in England, the merchant in question purchased a second hand hemp cable for his vessel, which he sent to Liverpool, and, [illegible] selling the old cable as junk, for nearly as much as it cost, purchased a [illegible] chain cable, weighing about 12,000 pounds, at three hundred and sixty dollars [illegible] than he would have had to pay for [illegible] made in the United States.

So common have [illegible] modes of economizing become, that [illegible] is a *fact*—which we all know is worth [illegible] pound *theories*—that there are people who keep chain cables on hire for a trip to England. The process is this: A merchant builds a vessel and hires a chain cable to put to his anchor, for which he pays [illegible] dollars. When he gets to Liverpool, [illegible] buys a new chain, and brings back [illegible] old one in the hold of the ship, and on producing, at the custom-house either [illegible] it was American iron, or that it has once paid a duty, it is permitted to be landed without paying duty again. The owner thus saves three or four hundred dollars, and sustains no inconvenience except that he cannot land his new chain without paying a duty on it. Some ship owners, who do not trade to Europe, get supplied with chain cables at Nova Scotia, and others in the West Indies, and we think it quite likely, that, as time matures the arrangements for extending these facilities, we shall have ships lying off and on, on the coast, loaded with chain cables, to supply outward bound vessels, which they would meet by appointment at particular points.

Now, the beauty of all this is, that the good natured people of the U. States have been cheated into the belief that the high duty on raw iron, which drives our ship-owners to employ British chain makers, is all for the protection of American industry.

* * *

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Suppose a man were to enter a China store in Philadelphia, and be shown two pitchers of about equal quality, one of which was made in France, and could be imported and sold at one dollar, and the other was made in the United States, but could not be sold for less than two dollars, which one would he purchase: We are inclined to think that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he would take the French one. If, however, he should be one of those mistaken *soi disant patriots* who think it more advatageous to the country to employ one potter in making one pitcher, than employing one farmer to make in the same time as much flour as can be exchanged in South Carolina for as much cotton as will buy two pitchers in France, he would probably take the American pitcher. This would in reality be giving away one dollar without an equivalent, but as every man has a right to be as generous as he pleases with his own money, we should not quarrel with him for that. But we should be very apt to have a different view of the subject, were this man to join with the manufacturer, and petition Congress to pass a law to compel every body else to give two dollars for a one dollar pitcher. We should think this highly unjust, and yet this is the glorious American System. Can a sensible people be longer duped by such an imposition?

* * *

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A new paper has lately been established at Albany, entitled "The Freeman,s Advocate, and Farmer's Mechanic's, and Working-men's Champion." The Editor, in his opening address, says: "We are opposed to the various new doctrines which have been promulgated in opposition to the Federal Constitution." From this expression, added to the language of the title, the reader would be led to suppose that the paper was established for the purpose of sustaining the cause of liberty and the rights of those who labor. But not so. It is a Tariff paper, and, like all the rest, is hostile to the freedom of industry. Fearful, however, that a re-action may take place, it holds out the idea that the monopolists are satisfied. It says: "It is true that no new restrictions upon commerce are expected or desired by the manufacturers;" "The present system has proved satisfactory, with a few exceptions, and the friends of domestic industry are content." This is the false flag which will be held out by the Tariff party, in order to reconcile the friends of liberty to their present galling chains. It is true that the cotton and woollen manufacturers, the iron masters, and sugar planters, may be content with their duties of 25 to 225 per centum; but, as certain as the Free Trade party acquiesce in these monopolies, and withdraw their determined, unyielding opposition, a host of new schemes of prohibition will be brought forward, and every succeeding year will rivet more firmly than ever upon the country the abominable policy which is now operating with its oppressive and unequal hand. All the machinery for making a bold stroke against the importation of silks, is now getting into operation. China and crockery ware will next come in for a bounty, as glass has done, and a hundred other interests will apply for aid, until finally the nation will become so firmly bound by restrictive laws, that nothing but a direful convulsion can restore her to a state of freedom. When that moment arives, what will become of the *vested interests*?

By way of keeping up the spirit of the monopolists, the "Champion" says: "Nor are any reductions of importance likely to be made, although the Post has often falsely prophesied that such would be the case." We do not know that it is any more genteel than wise to denounce a prophecy so false, until the period of its predicated fulfilment has passed; but we can readily excuse those, for resorting to vague and rude assertions, who know that argument will not bear them out.

* * *

The Attorney General, Mr. BERRIEN, reached this city this morning, after an absence of two months on a visit to Georgia. *Telegraph.*

* * *

Bank of the United States.—We are glad to find that Major Lewis's instructions have been over ruled, and that the Globe continues its warfare on the Bank of the United States. *Telegraph.*

* * *

President's visit to the South.—It will be seen by the following reply to an invitation from the citizens of Wilmington, that the President has declined making his contemplated tour to the South this Summer.

Washington City, May 28, 1831.

Gentlemen,—I have received your letter of the [illegible]th instant, inviting me to partake of the hospitality of the citizens of Wilmington in the event of my taking a southern tour this season. This tour I had contemplated with pleasure, last winter, as promising useful relaxation from the cares of my office; but I find that a proper regard for the public interests compels me to forego it. I can therefore only tender you my thanks on this occasion, for the personal kindness of the citizens of Wilmington; and for the favourable view of my public services, which accompanies it.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect, your obedient and humble servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. E. B. Dudley, O. Holmes, J. Hill.

* * *

The Washington Globe says the War Department has never been offered to any other individual than the Hon. *Hugh L. White.* The Richmond Enquirer thinks that Judge W. will agree to serve.

The Enquirer also states that *Philip P. Barbour*, Esq. has declined the office of Attorney General of the United States. *Star*

FOREIGN.

SIX DAYS LATER

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Hamilton Captain BUNKER, from Liverpool on the 13th May, we have Liverpool dates of the 13th, and London to the evening of the 11th, for which we are indebted to the politeness of the Captain.

We consider the news by the arrival of considerable importance, as proving beyond all doubt that the Poles have uniformly been successful, except in the case of General SIERAWSKI, heretofore noticed, who with 5,000 men very imprudently attacked a Russian force of 24, 000.

It will be perceived that General DWERNICKI has again achieved a victory over the Russians and taken twelve pieces of artillery.

The papers are filled with the accounts of the elections in England, the result of which is the all exciting topic of conversation. Four hundred and forty-seven members have already been returned, and in this number the nett gain in favour of REFORM is 94. The estimate that in the Commons there will be a majority of 150 in favour of this great measure will prove to be correct.

Prince Talleyrand has been authorized to state to his Government that the British Cabinet have refused to enter into the proposal to place the crown of Belgium on the head of Prince Leopold, and have left the affair entirely to the direction of his Royal Highness.

Accounts have been received of an extensive confederacy in Holland, to compel the king to abstain from making the possession of Luxembourg a Dutch question.—Some of the most influential men in Holland have declared themselves friendly to the principles of this confederacy, and are anxious for a treaty of commerce with Belgium.

There is no longer any doubt that the Cholera Morbus has found its way into Warsaw and the Polish Army.—It first made its appearance in the Russian camp.

General Schynecki has issued a proclamation to the army and the nation in which he does not disguise the difficulties of their situation, but tells them plainly that their only hope of ultimate success in the struggle for national existence depends on their continued perseverance. He enumerates the glorious result of the campaign, and comments with laudable pride on the fact that though Poland had at its commencement but an ill organized force of 30,000 to oppose to the hordes of Russia, nearly 50,000 of the latter have been put *hors de combat*, and 16,000 remain prisoners in Warsaw, whilst the Poles [illegible] 11 flags, 15 or 16,000 [illegible] arms, and 80 pieces of cannon together with a great number of baggage and ammunition, waggons, &c. We cannot doubt that the appeal will be met in a corresponding spirit. On the other hand the Autocrat has ordered [illegible] an army of 150,000 men to [illegible] the operations of Gen. Diebitsch, and it is stated that the war is highly popular in Russia, notwithstanding the reverses sustained by the Russians. *Courier & Enquirer.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

Salisbury:

JUNE 27, 1831.

STATE HOUSE DESTROYED!

It has become our painful duty to announce the fact that the State House has been consumed by Fire. It took fire on Tuesday morning last, whilst the inhabitants of the town were at breakfast. Most of the papers were saved with the exception of the library which was burnt. The fine Statue of Washington by Canova has been entirely destroyed. The fire was occasioned by the carlessness of a workman, who was covering the building with zinc; He had fire on the top of it for the purpose of sodering the zinc and whilst he was at breakfast the roof took fire.

* * *

☞ WE MUST AGAIN REQUEST ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO JONES & CRAIGE to make payment as soon as possible as the business of that concern must be closed. Those whom *they owe* want their money but they cannot pay without those who *owe them* will comply with the above request. They hope that, as they cannot call upon each individual, this notice will answer the same purpose. The amount of each account is so small that they think almost any man could pay it without any inconvenience.

* * *

The committee appointed, at the public meeting in this place for the arrangements preparatory to the celebration of the 4th July, to invite the Revolutionary officers and soldiers of this and the neighboring Counties, take this method of requesting their presence at the celebration.

* * *

A writer in one of the Charleston papers, who signs himself "*one of the people*," has attempted to analyze Mr. McDuffie's several speeches, upon the subject of the prohibitory duties, and to expose the weak and indefensible parts of his argument. Although he has not, in our opinion, succeeded in his undertaking, he is by far the most sensible man who has written upon that side of the question. We agree with the writer that the *moral* power of *equitable* laws, alone, will not prevent contraband trade or the violation of the revenue laws, but we do hold that where the impost duties are moderate and equal, that the inducements are not so strong to carry on smuggling and therefore few cases of that crime must consequently occur. This we understand to be Mr. McDuffies argument, and we have never understood him to propose the abolishment of the laws which make smuggling a crime and inflict punishment upon the offender. His proposition was to take away the inducements to the commission of the offence, which the writer will surely admit may be done by a modification of the Tariff laws. We are not opposed to a constitutional, fair and equal system for the encouragement of domestic industry, which may contribute to national independence, and which will "strengthen the bonds of the union by the ties of interest in the interchange of domestic productions." But a system which is built up and supported by the national legislature, as the "American System," which is [illegible] and whilst it enriches one portion of the Union, impoverishes another, at the same time that it weakens the bonds of Union between the States, and produces nothing but [illegible] and disquietude [illegible] the system, that we [illegible] pleased [illegible] Every State [illegible] the privilege of [illegible] own manufactures [illegible] the effect which [illegible] the [illegible] consideration [illegible] to be established. The Tariff, if it does not tend to destroy all regularity and harmony in foreign commerce, surely has embarrassed that portion of it which is carried on with Great Britain, in no inconsiderable degree. It has shut out our cotton from that market by the severe duties which have been imposed upon it by the British Government. Of this fact we have occular demonstration which the most hardened and inveterate opposer of Mr. McDuffie's doctrine is forced to admit. We make bold to declare that it is our firm conviction, if one tythe of the burthen of taxation which the [illegible] planter is forced to bear over [illegible] his equal and equitable [illegible] been imposed upon the [illegible] people, for the same length of [illegible] the South has suffered under the [illegible] Tariff, that this Union [illegible] now [illegible] existence. This is [illegible] deep rooted attachment to the Federal Union. We cannot enter into a long argument (for our limits will not allow it) to prove that the Southern planter pays more than his proportion of the revenue collected upon imported goods and that by force of the existing Tariff laws. But one part of the argument of this writer which comes home to the people and which the plainest understanding may comprehend we cannot fail to remark upon. He would infer that although the planter or his factor received the full amount of his exports in imports, yet as he did not consume the whole amount that, therefore, a considerable portion of the burthen of taxation was transferred to those whose business was to raise small grain, Hogs, Horses, &c. with which they supplied the planter. It is true that the producers of Cotton, Rice and Tobacco do purchase Grain, Hogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. and that they dispose of a part of their goods imported through their merchant or factor in exchange for exports, for these necessaries which can only find a market here at home. But we hold, still, that this does not in any great degree, if at all, lighten the tax imposed upon the producer and can relieve him from but a small portion of the burthen of impost taxation. And we make it out thus: If the producer, or his factor received cash for his exports he could then pay Cash for his necessaries. But being compelled to make an exchange or barter he has to pay the exchange premium which is a considerable advance on the cash price. It is precisely the case with that of the Country merchant & the farmer. If any one of us carry Hogs, Horses or Cattle to sell to a planter we must take an order on his factor—or a merchant who discharges it with goods. This is fact and common sense. It is no theory but it is what is practised every day. But as we have frequently said it is not the inequality of taxation among us in the South, although, it exists and must exist every where of which we complain. Our complaint is that it makes the burthen fall solely upon the South. It is immaterial then whether the planter or the farmer pays it, or both combined which is probably nearer the truth. Under the existing Tariff laws, as we endeavoured to explain upon a former occasion, the South pays *thirty dollars* more in every hundred dollars worth of manufactured goods which she consumes than she would be compelled to pay if those Tariff laws did not exist, whilst the North, manufacturing her own goods and large quantities besides, pays none of the duty and by force of the protective system compels us to pay this thirty dollars into the pockets of her people. It is not a tax which goes into the Treasury and may return to us again but it is lost to us forever. Take off the duty upon imported goods and we not only get those goods thirty per cent lower which is but a third of our consumption but we also get the remaining two thirds which are manufactured here, likewise thirty per cent lower. This is plain—nothing can be plainer.

* * *

The Editor of the Camden Journal professes to be honest and determined in his opposition to the doctrine of nullification and we have no doubt that he has exerted every effort and tried every scheme to bring into contempt what he conceives to be a dangerous political heresy. We applaud the zeal and honesty of the Journal and will accord to him the most patriotic intentions. The Editor knows our opinions upon the subject, and therefore he will not suspect us of apostacy, dissatisfaction or any secret desire to encourage or aid in the promulgation of doctrines, dangerous to the established government, when we suggest to him, that the very course pursued by the party to which he is attached, in South Carolina, has alone kept alive the spirit of nullification in that State. Has not the Editor of the Journal experience enough to know, that violent & uncompromising opposition is the most certain method of securing favor for an opinion however dangerous and absurd. It is true that the press feels itself bound to combat error and to oppose every thing which has a tendency to weaken the bonds of our Union and lessen the respect and attachment of the people for the General government, more particularly when it is based on such free and liberal principles as ours is. But [illegible] denunciations and violent [illegible] of [illegible] plan [illegible] of the [illegible] zealous and in most [illegible] has betrayed many [illegible] we must add, without any design [illegible] more [illegible] upon this [illegible] nullification than [illegible] or [illegible] had the [illegible] party [illegible] and [illegible] as [illegible] to [illegible] would by this time have been a perfect and cordial unanimity of sentiment in South Carolina upon the subject of the wrongs and oppressions of the South and of [illegible] method of redress. We may [illegible] cannot drive free and [illegible] nunciation of their opinions. [illegible] tor of the [illegible] highly [illegible] to this [illegible] small [illegible] the excitement in his State [illegible] the Editor of the Journal [illegible] pause and reflect upon the [illegible] of their injudicious opposition to what they are pleased to call nullification. More serious consequences may grow out of this deadly and envenomed conflict between these two local parties than many apprehend. Pride and independence, if not conviction of the purity and wisdom of their system of politics will prevent the proscribed nullifiers from giving one inch to their illiberal opposers. We have never thought this party respectfully treated since its first supposed formation in South Carolina. No sooner was it said that certain individuals held the doctrine of nullification, than a large number of Presses, in the United States, denounced them as traitors, disunionists and fomenters of civil discord. Was this the way to change their evil intentions, if in truth they were wicked, and to make them good citizens again? Might they not honestly believe, as we have no doubt many do, that their views were rational, constitutional and pacific? With what truth,--with what reason,--with what justice can we denounce such men as traitors and enemies to the quiet and prosperity of the Union? The most illiberal must admit that nullification is supported by some as pure patriots as any in the union and who would deprecate its severance "as the worst of political evils." We think it is high time to let nullification rest in peace.

* * *

Whilst we are upon the point of starvation and literally too poor to cut a single canal or make a piece of a rail-road, such is the super-abundance of wealth and capital among the Northern Manufacturers that it is only necessary to open subscription books for stock to obtain *one hundred times* the amount requisite and called for. We have had lately several examples of the profusion of capital among these manufacturers, who, with all their affluence & wealth are yet like famished harpies. Several large manufactories have been lately erected and several rail-roads commenced. Where have they obtained this superfluity of money? How have their coffers been so suddenly filled? How shall we account for their riches and prosperity and our poverty and distress? There is no man so stupid and blind as not to know and perceive the cause of their rise and our decline—the reason of the overflow of capital with them and its extreme scarcity with us. The Tariff must make us slaves and beggars unless it is modified, and the severe taxation imposed almost exclusively upon the Southern States is diminished and rendered less rigorous. There is not a manufacturer who has erected an establishment upon his own capital that has not accumulated an immense fortune. How are we to account for this superfluity of money in the Northern States? They are a commercial people and it is well known that they require a vast amount of capital to carry on their commercial concerns and yet they can spare vast sums for rail-roads and other stock. It cannot be denied that this is the tribute money which we annually pay to the Northern manufacturers. It is money which has been taken by unlawful and oppressive legislation, from our pockets and transferred to our task-masters. We may safely venture to affirm that although we live in the neighborhood of extensive gold mines where a great deal of money is necessarily put in circulation that we never knew it so scarce as it is at this time. Our farmers no sooner receive it than they turn it over to our merchants and they as speedily turn it over to the Northern merchants and manufacturers. In this way the pockets of the people are kept constantly drained and no money is to be seen or procured in the country. It is time that we should see ourselves righted and make some attempts to modify the abominable and oppressive Tariff laws. The stamp act and the tea tax were not more unrighteous and not half so oppressive as the existing Tariff laws. This is no exaggerated picture of our real condition. We are suffering dreadfully from oppressive taxation whilst the Northern people are accumulating vast fortunes yearly. Why is it that we can hear of no man in the Southern Country who is making a fortune by his trade and industry? It is impossible for them to do so, under existing circumstances. The Farmers are compelled to be economical, in order to live and they cannot deal liberally with the merchant or encourage the mechanic. This is a matter which deserves the serious consideration of the public.

The Globe, [illegible] success among the [illegible] through some one of its [illegible] to Mr. Clay. [illegible] with his [illegible]. This [illegible] Republican [illegible] little he cares for [illegible] the good of the [illegible] for his own [illegible]. We [illegible] now for [illegible] Blair, the protege of Mr. Clay, and the [illegible] of the Globe, [illegible] least, and [illegible] are [illegible] Mr. Calhoun's [illegible] and to join with Henry Clay [illegible] are the only true friends of the administration. This will show what we long ago predicted, that the people would find out who were the [illegible] administration [illegible] purchase of [illegible] diet of hypocrisy, ingratitude [illegible] impudence have thrust themselves [illegible] after the battle was over and [illegible] every thing like honesty [illegible] acting up to the principles [illegible] elected, have opposed [illegible] and the sinister motives of [illegible]. But to the overture, a [illegible] fancy: A friend of Van's (Blair or Kendall for aught we know) in a letter to a leading Clay paper holds the following language parts of which we have italicised:

"I confess my surprise, at the vehement attacks on Mr. Van Buren, by the Richmond Whig, and the press friendly to Mr. Clay generally. They have, if possible, exceeded the violence of the Calhoun press. Ought this to be so? *Towards Mr. Clay, Mr. Van Buren has always conducted himself with respect, never, as I believe countenancing the bargain in any manner or form. In siding with Mr. Van Buren's enemies, Mr. Calhoun and his party, the friends of Mr. Clay forget the past and overlook the future.* Calhoun's friends were the loudest proclaimers *of the bargain* if they were not the *authors of the slander* intended to destroy competitors, as they completely destroyed Mr. Crawford. *Between Mr. Van Buren's opinions also, of national measures, and Mr. Clay's and the National Republicans', there is but a shade of difference, and a connection between their friends to carry their measures, is much more natural* than between the National Republicans and the nullifyers and calculators of the value of the Union."

Have the people any doubts now as to the character of Van Buren? Do they doubt that he will do any thing to advance his own interest, however degrading, after what they have seen? He sends for a known partizan of Mr. Clay—buys him a press—sets him up in Washington—gives him all the public printing that he could command—makes him denounce a high-minded and patriotic man, hoping to effect his ruin and by consequence his own elevation; He finds out, however, in the homely but pointed expression of Davy Crocket, that he had "barked up the wrong tree"—he immediately trails about and finds what he thinks is the right one —He commences at this by writing or having wrote the letter which we have just published. In vain will Mr. Blair now try to make the people believe that he and the rest of the faction to which he belongs are friends of Genl. Jackson and that Mr. Calhoun's friends are his enemies. All [illegible] attempts will only recoil upon his own head, and he will be heard to exclaim before it is "silvered o'er with age," unless we are very much mistaken, in the character of Van Buren, in the language of Cardinal Wolsey,

"Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my King (Van), he would not in mine age
Have left me naked, to mine enemies."

* * *

FOREIGN.

☞ By the ships, Corinthian and Hamilton foreign papers have been received at N. York from the 15th May to the 18th inclusive. They contain a great deal of news in relation to the affairs of Poland, but all so contradictory that we forbear publishing any lengthy extracts as it would have a tendency more to mislead than to instruct. We have however published a short and condensed view of the most important news for which we are indebted to the Courier & Enquirer. It contains the best digested account of recent events in Europe of any paper that we have seen.

* * *

☞ The Camden, Cheraw and Salisbury prices have not varied since our last.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday week last, the 18th inst. THOMAS J. OAKES, Attorney at law. In his death society has lost a most valuable and useful citizen.

Celebration of the 4th July at the CATAWBA SPRINGS.

A public dinner will be given by the proprietor and an Oration will be delivered by Ja[illegible] M. Burton. As many of the Revolution[illegible] Officers and Soldiers as can make [illegible] convenient are respectfully invited to attend the same.

W. S. SIMONTON.

Notice

☞ The annual meeting of the Davidson County, Bible society, will be held in Lexington, on Monday the fourth day of July next. The services of the day will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the bible cause generlaly & ministers of the gospel who can make it convenient to do so, are invited to attend upon the occasion.— 1w

D. P. ROSENMILLER, *Secretary.*

To Gold Miners.

STONE CUTTING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform [illegible] GOLD [illegible] of MILLS and the public generally, that he carries on the [illegible] in all its various branches [illegible] of Salisbury [illegible] of the best grit in the State, [illegible] to direction, [illegible] and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none. The subscriber also has on hand, now, a few Rocker beds made of good grit and in a superior style of workmanship which he will sell on accommodating terms.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

June 25th 1831. 77tf

☞ The Miner's and Farmer's Journal is requested to give the above four insertions and to forward the account to this office.

Statesville.

[illegible] up and committed to Jail on [illegible] inst. a negro boy, who says his [illegible] SAM, about five feet three or four [illegible], and says he belongs to [illegible] Strong living York district South [illegible]. [illegible] 27th inst. a negro boy [illegible] is BELEAGH and says he belongs to [illegible]ham Miller, living in York district South Carolina. Owners are requested to come forward and prove property pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN WOOD, *Jailor.*

June 20th, 1831. 77tf

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

May term, 1831.

HARRISON M. WAUGH *vs.* Wm. W. Sheppard: Original attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the State. Upon motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry at the Court-House in Rockford on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. 6:72

Test, JNO. WRIGHT, *c. c. c.*
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, *d. c.*

Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to Philo White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, *Agent.*

Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 62tf

N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

Dr. N. E. McClelland

RESPETFULLY informs the citizens of Wilksboro' and the adjacent, country, that he has located himself in Wilksboro, for the purpose of practising the various branches of his profession, viz: Pactice of

Medicine, Surgery, and Obsletricks. He may be found at his residence at all times, except when on professional business; and he hopes by assiduous attention to his profession to merit a share of the public patronage. 76tf

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH.*

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH'D. W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.

May 23d 1831. 6mt99

N. B. Application can be made to the *firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified, at May Session of Rowan County Court, as Executor of the last will and Testament of Margaret Young, Dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. W. B. WOOD. *Ex'r*

May, 19th 1831. 3mt85

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

SCHUYLER'S

Palaces of Fortune

220 Broadway under the new marble MUSEUM,

NEW-YORK.

WHERE has lately been sold and paid prizes of

$40.000 $30.000
25.000 20.000
15.000 12.500
10.000, &c. &c.

amounting to millions of Dollars! for the information of my patrons and others, I give thus early the following

☞ *Important Intelligence.* ☜

List of Brilliant New-York Lotteries, to be drawn in the City of New-York, for the Summer Campaign:

June 22—Regular Class 6—48 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots—Capitals are

$30.000 $10.600
2 of 3.000, 2 of 2.500
2 of 2.000, 2 of 1.5000
5 of 1.000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10.

June 29—Extra 17—36 No. Lottery—[illegible] ballots—Capitals $15,000, [illegible] Tickets $4.

July [illegible] Regular 7—48 No. Lottery—6 drawn [illegible]—Capitals $15,000, $5,000. Tick[illegible]

☞ ANOTHER MAMMOTH ☜

July 13—[illegible] Capitals
$50.0[illegible] [illegible]
20.000
10.000
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $16. 36 No. Lottery—[illegible] ballots—exactly an even chance [illegible] Prize. Packages in this Lottery [illegible] draw back at least One Half in Prizes with the chance for all the Brilliant Capitals. Please be in time for the Lottery as the Tickets will undoubtedly be as scarce as in the last Lottery of this kind.

July 20—Extra 19—36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots—Capitals $20,000, $10,000, $5 000. Tickets $5.

July 27—Extra 20—66 No. Lottery—22 in a package—9 drawn ballots—Capitals $40,000, $10 000, $5,000. Tickets $10. and lowest prize $12.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New-York Lotteries, must be directed to ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New York, who pays particular attention to orders from abroad, having two especial Licenses from the State Authority, with the necessary bonds, securities, &c. Those who would like Tickets in the above, or any of our Lotteries, need be under any apprehension of letters by mail, enclosing cash, being miscarried, as the subscriber has not missed a single order directed to him during his long course of trade: he has the privilege of refering to the very respectable Managers Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre; also to many other first rate houses in this city, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va. Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo. Direct

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
4:80 *New York*

Bank notes current in any part of the United States taken at par for Tickets—when more than one ticket is ordered the postage need not be paid—those who prefer it to save postage will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail and the orginal tickets will be sealed up, deposited in the Bank and held subject to the disposal of the owner—this plan though generally adopted by my customers is not followed without express orders.

Please be particular to address
ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, *N. York.*

SCHUYLER'S

Palaces of Fortune

220 BROADWAY UNDER THE NEW MARBLE *MUSEUM,*

NEW-YORK.

AT which place has been sold within a few months past more prizes than at any office in the United States and among them the following very lately in whole Tickets distributed in all parts of the United States

$30.000 $25.000
20.000 15.000
12.500 10.000
&C. &C.

a few months ago a $10,000 prize sent by mail to a gentleman in Vermont another $10,000 to Virginia and a few weeks since the whole of $5000 to North Carolina. For the information of those residing in the country I give a list of the Brilliant N. Y. Lotteries next to be drawn the respective drawings of which will be published in this paper.

☞ *Important Intelligence* ☜

LIST of Brilliant New York Lotteries

[illegible] No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots exactly an even chance [illegible]. Packages of Twelve containing [illegible] Tickets $192 do. of Sixes $96 do Quarters $48 single Tickets $16 [illegible] in proportion. Packages [illegible] draw back at [illegible] and stand a chance for all the [illegible] Capitals—my [illegible] expected to write in time as tickets will undoubtedly be as scarce as in the last [illegible] in which many of my patrons were disappointed in consequence of their orders not arriving in time.

July 20—Extra 19—36 No. 6 drawn $20,000 $10,000 Tickets $5.

July 27—Extra 20 66 No. 9 drawn $40,000 $10,000 Tickets $10 lowest prize $12—22 in a package.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries must be addressed to ANTHONY H. SCUYLER New York who pays particular attention to orders from abroad having two special Licenses from the State authority, with the necessary bonds, securities &c. Those who would like tickets in the above or in any of our Lotteries need not be under any apprehension of letters by mail, enclosing cash being miscarried, as the subscriber has not missed a single order directed to him during his long course of trade: he has the privilege of referring to the very respectable Managers Messrs Yates and M'Intyre; also to many other first [illegible] this city, Boston, Alb[illegible] S. C., Richmond Va. [illegible] C., and Augusta, Geo. The "[illegible] Herald" contains the drawing and other matter [illegible] by the subscriber every evening of the drawing, and sent regularly [illegible] requested to all who deal with [illegible]—when one or more tickets [illegible] the postage need not be [illegible] notes current in any part of [illegible] United States, will be received by [illegible] tickets at par—a discount of 5 per cent is made to those who purchase packages of me. Address, ANTHO[illegible] H. SCUYLER. New York.

Wilkesbo[illegible]o' [illegible]

THE examination of the Students [illegible] stitution [illegible] take place on the [illegible] and the exercises will be resumed [illegible] on the 12th of July, under the superintendance of Mr. [illegible] K. Hill. Parents, Guardians and all others concerned, are respectfully invited to attend. [illegible]

Wilkesboro' June 8th, 1831.

[illegible]EMALE SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's private Female school will commence on the 1st monday in July and continue five months. Board, Tuition, Books, and stationary $75. An early application from such as wish to enter pupils is desirable.

6t80 W. ANDERSON.

Hillsboro, May 28*th,* 1831.

NEW YORK,

WHOLESALE CLOAK,

Stock & Clothing Warehouse

REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18 1-2, Maiden Lane to the Spacious Store No 133, Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The Style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase—for sale by

F. J. CONANT,
No. 131, *Pearl St. New York.*

TERMS.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 5 per cent discount for Cash—in all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others. 12:79

New York, April 16*th,* 1831.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

[illegible]

I[illegible] now receiving at his Store in Salisbury a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fashionable New Style Fancy GOODS, among which are many new and beautiful articles, for Ladies' Dresses. Suited to the Season, selected by himself with much care from the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia for 1831, and bought entirely for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, as every inducement [illegible] way of variety and [illegible] lowness of price will be presented [illegible].

J. M. is thankful for past [illegible] and hopes by a proper attention to [illegible] to merit a continuance of those [illegible] which his customers and a [illegible] public have heretofore so [illegible] bestowed upon him. [illegible]

April 18th, 1831.

FOR SA[illegible].

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SA[illegible]EL REEVES.

Salisbury, April [illegible] 1831. [illegible]

Horace H. Beard,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for $25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N B. H. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 71tf

Salisbury, May 14th, 1831.

Cabinet Making

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House, on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful [illegible]ship to merit and receive en[illegible]

A. W. BUIS,
GEORGE FRALEY.

May [illegible] 1831. 71tf

N. B. [illegible] Walnut, Cherry or Curl'd Maple [illegible] will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having purchased the house and lot in the Town of Wadesboro' recently owned by Mr. Asa [illegible] Junr. has opened the same under the superintendance and control of *Mr. Thomas Waddle Junr.* for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. He solicits Public Patronage and will endeavour to give general satisfaction. 75tf

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Anson County, June 2d 1831

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west of the Court-House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, carries a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 73tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeymen workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.

POETRY.

When we [illegible] injustice to the memory of the unknown bard not to introduce to notice a piece of former times, the author of which has sinken into the current of oblivion, but which it will be a merit in any publication to be the medium of restoring.—*Europ. Mag.*

THE ORPHAN BOY.

Alas! I am an Orphan Boy,
With naught on earth to cheer my heart;
No father's love, no mother's joy,
Nor kin nor kind to take my part:
My lodging is the cold, cold ground,
I eat the bread of charity;
And when the kiss of love goes round,
There is no kiss, alas, for me.

Yet once I had a father dear,
A mother, too, I wont to prize;
With ready hand to wipe the tear,
If chance the transient tear to rise.
But cause of tears was rarely found,
For all my heart was youthful glee,
And when the kiss of love went round,
How sweet a kiss there was for me.

But, ah! there came a war they say;
What is a war I cannot tell:
But drums and fifes did sweetly play,
And loudly rang our village bell.
In truth it was a pretty sound
I thought—nor could I once foresee,
That when the kiss of love went round,
There soon should be no kiss for me.

A scarlet coat my father took,
And sword as bright as bright could be,
And feathers that so gaily look,
All in a shining cap had he.
Then how my little heart did bound,
Alas, I thought it fine to see—
Nor dreamt, that when the kiss went round,
There soon should be no kiss for me.

At length the bell again did ring,—
There was a victory they said;
'Twas what my father said he'd bring,
But, ah! it brought my father dead.
My mother shriek'd, her heart was woe,
She clasp'd me to her trembling knee;
O God! that you may never know,
How wild a kiss she gave to me!

But once again,—but once again,
These lips a mother's kisses felt;
That once again,—that once again,
The tale a heart of stone would melt.
'Twas when upon her death-bed laid,
(O God! O God! that sigh to see.)
"My child, my child," she feebly said,
And gave a parting kiss to me.

So now I am an Orphan Boy,
With naught below my heart to cheer;
No mother's love no father's joy,
Nor kin nor kind to wipe the tear.
My lodging is the cold, cold ground,
I eat the bread of charity;
And when the kiss of love goes round,
There is no kiss, alas, for me.

It is on the last four lines of the fifth

"O God! that you may never know,
How wild a kiss she gave to me,

verse ending that we will repose our judgment, willing here to take our stand, and to rest on this our reputation for critical discernment. We maintain this to be as simple, natural, pathetic and touching a sentiment, and clothed in as unaffected diction, as any to be found in the elegies of the most admired poets. The speaker expatiates not on the particular feeling excited in his mother or himself, when the kiss was imprinted, but breaks out into an exclamation, which, while it deprecates our knowledge of the reality, implies the impossibility of description. As for the mother's feelings, 'tis merely "her heart was woe;" not the seat of woe, nor distracted by a thousand woes. It is these bursts of nature, these unlaboured starts of genuine sentiment, that constitute the attraction of the simple elegy.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

WHEAT.

THE Subscriber will purchase twenty or thirty thousand bushels of WHEAT, for which the CASH will be given. JOHN CARTER.

Camden, May 21. 6t78

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

Hackett & Lemly

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a desirable assortment of spring and summer GOODS, consisting in part of

Superfine Blue and Black Cloths, a beautiful assortment of fancy col'd. do. fancy and Buff Cassinetts, a great variety of materials for gentlemen's Summer clothing, Marseilles, Valentia, and Silk Vestings, Callicoes, rich figured Muslins, Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss, Jaconet, Satin Check, and fancy Scotch Muslins, Mourning Bareges, Pink and Straw col'd do. Adrianople coloured and plain Muslin Robes, Table Diapers, Linen and Cotton, Irish Linens, Swiss Crapes, fancy do. black and white Satin, black Silks, Changeable Gros de Naples, Changeable Marceline, black Nankin and Canton Crapes, Yellow and Blue Nankins, Pongee, Barage, fancy Gauze, Crape, Dishine and Changeable Gros de Naple Hkfs. Gauze Scarfs, rich painted and plain Linen, Cambric Hkfs, a great variety of Silk pocket Hkfs. black, white and Green Bobanet and Gauze Veils, rich worked Bobanet Capes and Cape, Muslin Capes.

A general assortment of

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, rich Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Bobinet Laces and Quillings, Gentlemen's and ladies' Gloves and Mitts, Satin Straw for Bonnets, Medallions, fancy Bed Spreads, furniture Dimity, Boss Fringe, Bed Ticking, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Domestic Ginghams, Cotton Yarn. Women's and Misses, Dunstable, Diamond Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

Silk Fur and Wool Hats, Shoes, a fine assortment of planes, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in this part of the country.

H. & L's. respects to their friends and customers for their patronage and would be glad they would call and examine their present Stock.

Salisbury, May 7th. 1831. 70tf

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Fraley

HAVING received the [illegible] New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris and will continue to receive them from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workmen, he is prepared to do work on short notice, and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of [illegible]guez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in [illegible]. BENJ. FRALEY.

[illegible]85.

COWAN & H[illegible]GUE,

TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the best fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.

Concord, Feb. 11*th*, 1831. 58tf

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm, containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER.

April 1*st*, 1831. 65t90

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April*, 1*st* 1828. 11

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

CALDCLEUGH & DUSENBERY

BEG leave to inform their friends and customers that they have taken Messrs. J. & T. H. McRorie into Copartnership. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of CALDCLEUGH, DUSENBERY, & Co. They return their sincere thanks for the liberal share of public patronage bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

New and Desirable SPRING GOODS.

CALDCLEUGH, DUSENBERY & Co. have just received from New York and Philadelphia a very extensive and well selected assortment of

GOODS,

embracing almost every article usually kept in a retail Store, which they are determined to sell very *Cheap* for *Cash* or on the usual credit to punctual persons.

Lexington, N. C. May 1, 1831. 6 78

GROCERIES.

JUST *received & for Sale very low for Cash.*

15 Hhds prime Sugar
30 Bbl. do do
6 do Loaf do
10 Hhds. Molasses
75 Bags, Bbls. & Hhds C[illegible]
2 Casks Rice
2 Ton Swead Tire Iron [illegible]
30 Kegs cut Nails & B[illegible]
20 Boxes Bunch R[illegible]
3 Pr. Smiths' B[illegible]
5 Bbls. Mack[illegible]
1500 lbs. Spun [illegible] assorted Nos.
2 c[illegible]
[illegible] Powder do in 4 lbs
[illegible]
[illegible] & Crockery ware assorted
ALSO ON HAND
[illegible] Bushels Liverpool Salt
Hoop, Scroll, common & Sheet Iron
Moles & Wagon Tire assorted
Castings assorted Sizes.

JOHN MURPHY.

Salisbury, May 7th. 1831. 8·77

Catawba Springs

RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber having recently purchased from Mr. Charles Jignot, the above-named Establishment, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted it up in a handsome style and is now prepared to receive company; and from the liberal arrangements he has made, is determined to promote the comfort of all those persons who may visit his establishment, and flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction. The charges will be proportioned to the pressure of the times.

The properties of these Waters have lately been analyzed by Professor Olmstead, who highly recommends their use for all complaints of the liver, debility, &c. &c.

The Catawba Springs are situated in Lincoln county, North Carolina, near Beattie's ford, on the Catawba River on the main stage route from Washington to Georgia, via Salisbury and Lincolnton, and within 14 miles of the latter place; is distant from Charleston, S. C. 220 miles; 105 miles from Columbia; 110 miles from Greenville, and the same distance from Camden and Cheraw.

The main Northern line of Stages, together with the Cross Stage from Columbia, Camden and Cheraw, will pass the Springs regularly twice a week, and go West as far as Ashville, N. C. the roads leading from all these places to the Springs are generally good for private conveyances. W. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, April 27, 1831. 8t78

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26*th*, 1830. 31

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16*th*. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONALIST, AND STATES RIGHTS ADVOCATE.

"The liberty of the [illegible] of freedom—the [illegible]."

WILLIAM E. RANSOM & WILLIAM POTTER

Propose to publish in the City of Raleigh, N. C.

A POLITICAL NEWSPAPER UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE.

PROSPECTUS.—The Editors propose to give to the public an independent and a consistent republican State Rights' paper; one that will always support the principles it professes, with a due regard to truth, and promote the rational views of the true friends of liberty, and democracy. They will ever contend for the "Union" inviolate, as well against the open attack of "Nullification," as the insidious inroads of a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution—that sacred instrument by which the sovereignty of the States is secured and our happy land thus far saved from the vortex of a consolidated general government. Believing the present TARIFF LAWS to be partial, oppressive and unjust, if not unconstitutional, [illegible] spare no pains to impress [illegible] mind with the propriety [illegible] necessity of having them repe[illegible] are the leading measures [illegible] principles which it [illegible] their [illegible] purpose to advoca[illegible] They will support General Jackson for a re-election to the Presidency, and oppose Henry Clay and his political adherents. They have now stated, with candor, the outlines of their political creed, which they verily believe to be the creed of North Carolina generally. North Carolina is one of the great States;—great not only in territory and population but in moral and physical resources; and it shall be the untiring ambition of the Editors, to maintain her high rank in the Union, and to set forth her distinguished sons in their merited characters—to foster her institutions—to inculcate correct moral and political principles, and to diffuse useful knowledge. They are native sons of the State and they glory in their birthright. They now call for patronage upon the high-minded and patriotic citizens of North Carolina, and upon the friends of republicanism and advocates of States Rights generally. As KNOWLEDGE is essential to the permanency of our republican institutions, the CONSTITUTIONALIST will be found valuable in its various store of intelligence, to the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant, as well as the physician, the lawyer, and, particularly, the politician. Foreign and domestic news—the proceedings of Congress and of our State Legislature, and well-written essays, will be found in our columns. The best papers in the Union will be taken by the Editors, from which important and interesting extracts will be taken.

Mr. Ransom, (intending to retire from the Bar as soon as the necessary number of subscribers is procured,) will devote his time exclusively to the *Editorial department*.

☞ The first number of the "*Constitutionalist*" will appear as soon as *One Thousand* Subscribers shall have been obtained.

☞ Persons holding Subscription Lists will please return them, address to William Potter, at Raleigh, on or before the first of August next. 2t78

CONDITIONS.

The NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONALIST, will appear *weekly*, on an *imperial sheet*, in new type, and on good paper, (except during the session of the Legislature, when it will be issued *semi weekly*,) at *three dollars* per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number, or *four dollars*, at the end of six months.

☞ Editors of newspapers, generally, will confer an obligation by giving this Prospectus one or two insertions. 3t79

Raleigh, N C. 18*th May*, 1831.

Estate of Almond Hall Dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Almond Hall, dec'd, are requested to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 4t78

JA'S. C. McCONNAUGHEY. *Adm'r.*

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

May Session. 1831.

PRESLEY D. GLASSCOCK *vs* John Sain and wife Margaret, and Joseph Garrawood: petition for partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Garrawood is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the 3d monday in august next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness Jno Giles clerk of our said court at office the 3d monday in May 1831. 6t80

JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

JULIUS J. REEVES.

[illegible] opening, at the New Store [illegible] to [illegible] Cowan [illegible] of

New [illegible] Cheap dry

GOODS,

Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and

GROCERIES.

direct from the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, selected by himself from the latest importations, for the spring of 1831. All of which he offers as low as any GOODS of the same quality, can be bought in this section of country [illegible] cheaper [illegible] the PUBLIC [illegible] call examine, and judge [illegible]

J. J. Reeves begs lea[illegible] sincere [illegible] for the [illegible] while [illegible] partner with Mr. Thos. [illegible] Salisbury, under the [illegible] & Reeves, and as he is [illegible] for himself alone; he [illegible] unremitted attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

May 3 1831. 3mt89

The Thorough Bred Horse AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

Æronaut's colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, figure and gaiety; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. 6t

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

BUTCHERING!

THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they have commenced BUTCHERING, and intend to continue it during the present season. They will kill none but good beeves and they hope to merit a share of the custom of the public. They will have beef, in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, in each week.

WILLIAM [illegible]KSTON,
PETER [illegible]WINK.

N. B. Any person having beeves for sale, would do well to apply to them either personally or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times. 73tf

May 28*th* 183[illegible]

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of *COTTON GINS*, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21*st*.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

May Session, 1831.

GAITHER JONES and wife Mary, Godfrey Clement and wife Elizabeth, and Ann Brown *vs* Sarah Helfer, Thomas Brown, Daniel Brown a minor and Jesse Brown: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Jesse Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian that he be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d monday in august next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness Jno. Giles, clerk of our said court at office the 3d monday in May, 18[illegible] 6t80

JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

State of North Carolina.

SURRY COUNTY.

DAVID JOINER *vs.* Henry Sater: Original attachment; Sheriff of Surry Garnishee. Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian for defendant to come in and reply, or a judgment by default will be rendered against him. 6t77

JOHN WRIGHT, *Clk.*